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(54) Title: DNA CONSTRUCT AND ITS USE

(57) Abstract: A DNA construct comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription operably linked a promoter region directing transcription to the seed of an oilseed plant, a nucleotide sequence coding for at least one peptide with enzyme activity necessary for keto group containing xanthophyll production and esterification in an oilseed plant and a transcriptional termination region is disclosed. The DNA construct may additionally comprise a nucleotide sequence coding for a transit peptide directing the translated fusion polypeptide to the chloroplast of the oilseed plant. The peptide with enzyme activity is preferably a peptide with β-carotene C-4-oxygenase activity, e.g. from the alga *aematococcus pluvialis*. Comprised by the invention are also a transgenic oilseed plant cell, e.g. of rape, sunflower, soybean or mustard origin, and a transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll, such as canthaxanthin or astaxanthin, and also astaxanthin esters.

DNA construct and its use.

The present invention relates to a new DNA construct for transformation into oilseed plants. The DNA construct comprises nucleotide sequences encoding peptides with enzyme activities necessary for the high-level production and esterification of keto group-containing xanthophylls in oilseed plants.

Background of the invention

Carotenoids are produced *de novo* by plants, fungi, algae and some bacteria. A number of biosynthetic steps are needed for the biological production of the carotenoids.

- 10 There are two chemically different groups of carotenoids, namely carotenes containing only carbon and hydrogen molecules and xanthophylls containing oxygen in the molecule in addition to carbon and hydrogen.

The xanthophylls, and particularly astaxanthin (3,3'-dihydroxy- β - β -carotene-4,4'-dione), are often colored pigments and are used as such or as anti-oxidants.

- 15 Carotenes are biological precursors for the production of the oxygen-containing xanthophylls. There are two types of enzymes responsible for the introduction of hydroxy groups and keto groups into the carotenes, namely hydroxylases and ketolases, respectively.

The keto group-containing xanthophyll astaxanthin, which has keto and hydroxy groups, is biosynthetically produced from beta-carotene.

- 20 Large-scale production of xanthophylls from natural sources is at present performed by AstaCarotene AB, Gustavsberg, Sweden, by cultivation of the alga *Haematococcus pluvialis* for the production of astaxanthin in esterified form.

- It would be desirable to be able to produce keto group-containing xanthophylls particularly astaxanthin, in oilseed plants. Oilseed plants have naturally β -carotene hydroxylases but lack β -carotene C-4-oxygenase enzymes or ketolases.

Description of the invention

- The present invention provides DNA constructs enabling and promoting production of keto group containing xanthophylls, especially astaxanthin, in oilseed plants, such as rape, sunflower, soybean and mustard. The DNA construct is transformed into the oilseed plant cell for expression of a protein or fused protein which has an enzyme activity enabling keto group insertion into a carotene or hydroxy carotene for the biosynthetic production of a keto group containing xanthophyll, such as cantaxanthin (β,β -carotene-4,4'-dione) and/or astaxanthin. Use is thus made of the biosynthetic pathway of the oilseed plant to

produce carotenoids. The naturally occurring synthesis of carotenoids involves a number of enzymes, namely 1-D-deoxyxylulose 5-phosphate synthase, isopentenyl pyrophosphate:dimethylallyl pyrophosphate isomerase, geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase, phytoene synthase, phytoene desaturase, zeta-carotene desaturase, lycopene beta-cyclase, β -carotene hydroxylase, and β -carotene C-4-oxygenase. Genes coding for peptides having these enzymatic activities may be inserted into the DNA construct of the invention, one or several per construct, to promote high-level production in the transgenic oilseed plant. In case only one enzyme coding gene is inserted per plant, two or more plants may be sexually interbred to produce plants containing all the desired enzyme activities.

10 Thus, the present invention is directed to a DNA construct comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription operably linked a promoter region directing transcription to the seed of an oilseed plant, a nucleotide sequence coding for at least one peptide with enzyme activity necessary for keto group containing xanthophyll production and esterification in an oilseed plant and a transcriptional termination region.

15 In a preferred embodiment of the invention the DNA construct additionally comprises between the promoter region and the nucleotide sequence coding for at least one peptide with enzyme activity a nucleotide sequence coding for a transit peptide directing the translated fusion polypeptide to the chloroplast of the oilseed plant.

The DNA construct is preferably such that the promoter is a napin promoter, the
20 peptide with enzyme activity necessary for keto group containing xanthophyll production is selected from the group consisting of peptides with 1-D-deoxyxylulose 5-phosphate synthase, isopentenyl pyrophosphate:dimethylallyl pyrophosphate isomerase, geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase, phytoene synthase, phytoene desaturase, zeta-carotene desaturase, lycopene beta-cyclase, β -carotene hydroxylase, and β -carotene C-4-oxygenase activity. To
25 promote esterification of astaxanthin a nucleotide sequence coding for a peptide with acyl transferase activity may be included in the group.

In a preferred embodiment of the DNA construct according to the invention the nucleotide sequence coding for a peptide with enzyme activity is a nucleotide sequence coding for a N-terminally truncated β -carotene C-4-oxygenase gene from the alga
30 *Haematococcus pluvialis*.

An example of the DNA construct of the invention is presented in the sequence listing as SEQ ID NO:1 and in Fig.1.

The present invention is also directed to a transgenic oilseed plant cell comprising the DNA construct of the invention, and preferably the oilseed plant is selected from the group consisting of rape, sunflower, soybean and mustard.

The invention is additionally directed to transgenic oilseed plant-produced 5 xanthophyll, e.g. canthaxanthin and astaxanthin.

A preferred aspect of the invention is directed to transgenic oilseed plant-produced astaxanthin esters.

The present invention will now be illustrated with reference to the DNA construct disclosed in the sequence listing and in Fig.1, and the following description of 10 embodiments. However, the invention is not limited to these exemplifications.

Short description of the drawings

Fig.1 illustrates the nucleotide sequence of the DNA construct comprising the napin promoter, the chloroplast localization signal, the N-terminally truncated β -carotene C-4-oxygenase gene and the termination sequence, and the deduced amino acid sequences of the transit peptide 15 and the β -carotene C-4-oxygenase.

Description of embodiments

The invention is illustrated by production of astaxanthin in the seed of oilseed rape. The astaxanthin produced in the seed of the transgenic plant is extracted as part of the 20 extracted oil. By use of conventionally used protocols for *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated transformation such as described by (Hoekema et al. 1983, An et al. 1986, Fry et al. 1987, DeBlock et al. 1988, Radke et al. 1988, or Moloney et al. 1989) transgenic plants are 25 produced having a chimeric DNA construct that is genetically inherited and is able to produce astaxanthin. The nucleotide sequence of the chimeric DNA construct consist of four parts of different genetic origin namely: (1) a promoter, (2) a localization signal, (3) a β -carotene C-4-oxygenase coding region and (4) a termination sequence.

The napin promoter directs transcription to the seed of oilseed rape (Stålberg et al 1996). This promoter was coupled to a localization signal similar but not identical to a 30 transit peptide (TP) of RbcS1a (Krebbers, 1988) that directs the translated product of a fused gene to the chloroplast. The promoter and the TP sequence were ligated to a part of the coding sequence of a ketolase gene BCK (Kajiwara et al. 1995). This enzyme oxygenates β -carotene to canthaxanthin, (Fraser et al. 1997). The chimeric DNA construct was then coupled to a suitable termination sequence, e.g. that of the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* nopaline synthase gene (the nos 3' end)(Bevan et al. 1983), as illustrated in Fig.1.

Cellular storage of Astaxanthin

The storage of large amounts of free astaxanthin in plants will be difficult due to toxic effects of the molecule as it intercalates in the plant membranes. An effective esterification of astaxanthin to fatty acids enables storage of the esterified molecules in

- 5 triacylglycerol containing oleosomes. Thus, an acyl transferase can be claimed to be of fundamental importance for the process, as is proteins that can mediate transport of different forms of astaxanthin from the chloroplast to the vesicles.

Sequences and oligonucleotides used in the construction of the DNA construct*1. Napin promoter (GeneBank ACCESSION No. J02798)*

- 10 This promoter sequence, a 1145 base pair fragment including the 5' leader sequence has a unique HindIII site at the 5' end. The 3' end was synthesized with an additionally 6 nucleotide BamHI site.

2. Transit peptide similar to RBCS1a (GeneBank ACCESSION No. X13611, X14565)

- 15 The transit peptide (TP) was amplified by PCR from -28 to the end of the transit cleavage aa=54/55 site of the RbcS1a gene. The 5' end was synthesized with a BamHI site and similarly the 3' sequence was synthesized with a XbaI site. The two following oligonucleotides were used for the PCR amplification.

BamHI

20 5' primer: TP1 5'AGAC **GGATCC** TCAGTCACACAAAGAGTA 3'

SacI XbaI

3' primer: TP2 5'GTTC **GAGCTC** TCTAGA CATGCAGTTAACGC 3'

3. BCK (β -carotene C-4 oxygenase) (Genebank ACCESSION No. D45881)

- 25 The BCK fragment was amplified by PCR including a 5' XbaI site and was ligated to the TP already described. The 5' primer (BCK1) used for PCR, is homologous to the BCK sequence from nucleotide 264 and the 3' oligonucleotide (Ax40) ends with a stop codon and was synthesized with a SacI restriction site for cloning. The synthesized fragment was fused to the TP as shown in Fig 1.

30 Oligonucleotides used for PCR:

XbaI

5' primer: BCK1 5'ACAG **TCTAGA** ATGCCATCCGAGTCGTCA 3'

SacI

3' primer: AX40 5'CACCGAGCTCCATGACACTCTTGTGCAGA 3'

Description of SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2

The sequences shown in Fig. 1 are the same as the two sequences which are shown in the sequence listing.

The SEQ ID NO:1 is a nucleotide sequence composed of the following features:

	Nucleotide No.
5	Cloning site HindIII 1-6
	Napin Promoter 1-1145
	Cloning site BamHI 1146-1151
	Transit peptide leader 1152-1178
10	Transit peptide coding 1179-1347
	Cloning site XbaI 1348-1353
	β-carotene C-4-oxygenase 1354-2217
	β-carotene C-4-oxygenase 3' untranslated 2218-2266
	Cloning site SacI 2267-2272
15	Nopaline synthetase termination 2273-2536
	Cloning site EcoRI 2538-2543

The SEQ ID NO: 2 is a deduced amino acid sequence of the fusion protein of the transit peptide and the peptide with β-carotene C-4-oxygenase activity.

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5 *Arabidopsis-thaliana* using a binary vector system. *Plant Physiology* 81 (1) 301-305.
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Claims

1. A DNA construct comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription operably linked a promoter region directing transcription to the seed of an oilseed plant, a nucleotide sequence coding for at least one peptide with enzyme activity necessary for keto group containing xanthophyll production and esterification in an oilseed plant and a transcriptional termination region.
 - 5 2. The DNA construct according to claim 1, which between the promoter region and the nucleotide sequence coding for at least one peptide with enzyme activity additionally comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a transit peptide directing the translated fusion polypeptide to the chloroplast of the oilseed plant.
 - 10 3. The DNA construct according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the promoter is a napin promoter, the peptide with enzyme activity necessary for keto group containing xanthophyll production and esterification is selected from the group consisting of peptides with, 1-D-deoxyxylulose 5-phosphate synthase, isopentenyl pyrophosphate:dimethylallyl pyrophosphate isomerase, geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase, phytoene synthase, phytoene desaturase, zeta-carotene desaturase, lycopene beta-cyclase, β-carotene hydroxylase, β-carotene C-4-oxygenase, and acyl transferase activity.
 - 15 4. The DNA construct according to any one of claims 1 - 3, wherein the nucleotide sequence coding for a peptide with enzyme activity is a nucleotide sequence coding for a N-terminally truncated β-carotene C-4-oxygenase gene from the alga *Haematococcus pluvialis*.
 - 20 5. The DNA construct according to claim 4, wherein the nucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO:1.
 - 25 6. Transgenic oilseed plant cell comprising the DNA construct of any one of claims 1-5 .
 7. Transgenic oilseed plant cell according to claim 6, wherein the oilseed plant is selected from the group consisting of rape, sunflower, soybean and mustard.
 8. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll.
 9. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll according to claim 8, wherein 30 the xanthophyll is canthaxanthin
 10. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll according to claim 8, wherein the xanthophyll is astaxanthin.
 11. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll according to claim 8, wherein the xanthophyll is astaxanthin esters.

1/3

Napin promoter

AAGCTTCTTCATCGGTGATTGATTCTTAAAGACTTATGTTCTTATCTGCTTCTGA
 GGCAAGTATTCAAGTACCACTTACCTATATTCTGGACTTCTGACTGCATCCTCATT
 TTTCCAACATTTAAATTCACTATTGGCTGAATGCTTCTTGTGAGGAAGAAACAATT
 CAGATGGCAGAAATGTATCAACCAATGCATATATAACAAATGTACCTCTGTTCTCAAAAC
 ATCTATCGGATGGTCCATTGCTTGTATCCAATTAGTGACTACTTATATTATTCAC
 TCCTCTTATTACTATTTCATGCGAGGTTGCCATGTACATTATTTGTAAGGATTGAC
 GCTATTGAGCGTTCTCAATTTCTTATTAGACATGGGTATGAAATGTGTGTTA
 GAGTTGGTTGAATGAGATACGTTCAAGTGAAGTGGCATACCGTTCTCGAGTAAGGAT
 GACCTACCCATTCTTGAGACAAATGTTACATTAGTACAGAGTAAAATGTGTACCTAT
 AACTCAAATTGACATGTATCCATTCAACATAAAATTAAACCAGCCTGCACCTGCA
 TCCACATTCAAGTATTTCAAACCGTTGGCTCCTATCCACCGGGTGTAAACAAGACGGA
 TTCCGAATTGGAAGATTGACTCAAATTCCAATTATATTGACCGTGACTAAATCAA
 CTTTAACCTCTATAATTCTGATTAAGCTCCAATTATATTCCAACGGCACTACCTCCA
 AAATTATAGACTCTCATCCCCTTAAACCAACTTAGTAAACGTTTTTTTTAATT
 TATGAAGTTAAGTTTACCTTGTAAAAAGAATCGTCATAAGATGCCATGCCAGA
 ACATTAGCTACAGTTACACATAGCATGCAGCCGGAGAATTGTTTCTCGCCACTT
 GTCACCTCCCTCAAACACCTAACAGAGCTCTCTCACAGCACACACATAATCACATGC
 GTGCATGCATTATTACACGTGATGCCATGCAAATCTCCTTATAGCCTATAAAATTAACT
 CATCCGCTTCACTTTACTCAAACCAAAACTCATCAATACAAACAAGATTAAAACATA

End -28 untranslated leader TP start
 CACGAGGATCCTCAGTCACACAAAGAGTAAAGAAGAACATGGCTCCTCTATGCTCTCT
 M A S S M L S

TCCGCTACTATGGTGCCTCTCCGGCTCAGGCCACTATGGTCGCTCCTTCAACGGACTT
 S A T M V A S P A Q A T M V A P F N G L
 AAGTCCTCCGCTGCCTTCCCAGCCACCCGCAAGGCTAACAAACGACATTACTCCATCACA
 K S S A A F P A T R K A N N D I T S I T

FIG.1

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TP End C-4-Oxygenase

AGCAACGGCGGACGCCTAACTGCATGTCTAGAATGCCATCCGAGTCGTAGACGCAGCT
 S N G G R V N C M S R M P S E S S D A A

 CGT CCT GCG CTAAAGCAGC CCTACAAACCTCCAGCATCTGACGCCAAGGGCATCACGATG
 R P A L K H A Y K P P A S D A K G I T M

 GCGCTGACC AT CATTGGCACCTGGACCGCAGTGTTTACACGCAATATTCAAATCAGG
 A L T I I G T W T A V F L H A I F Q I R

 CTACCGACATCCATGGACCAGCTTCACTGGTTGCCTGTGTCCGAAGCCACAGCCCAGCTT
 L P T S M D Q L H W L P V S E A T A Q L

 TTGGGCGGAAGCAGCAGCCTACTGCACATCGCTGCAGTCTTCATTGTACTTGAGTTCCCTG
 L G G S S S L L H I A A V F I V L E F L

 TACACTGGTCTATTCATACCAACACATGACGCAATGCATGGCACCATAGCTTGAGGCAC
 Y T G L F I T T H D A M H G T I A L R H

 AGGCAGCTCAATGATCTCCTGGAACATCTGCATATCACTGTACGCCCTGGTTGACTAC
 R Q L N D L L G N I C I S L Y A W F D Y

 AGCATGCTGCATCGCAAGCACTGGGAGCACCACAACACTGGCGAAGTGGGAAAGAC
 S M L H R K H W E H H N H T G E V G K D

 CCTGACTTCCACAAGGGAAATCCGGCCTTGTCCCCCTGGTCGCCAGCTCATGTCCAGC
 P D F H K G N P G L V P W F A S F M S S

 TACATGTCCCTGTGGCAGTTGCCGGCTGGCATGGTGGCAGTGGTGTGATGCAAATGCTG
 Y M S L W Q F A R L A W W A V V M Q M L

 GGGGCGCCCATGGCAAATCTCCTAGTCTCATGGCTGCAGCCCCAATCTTGTCA GCATTC
 G A P M A N L L V F M A A A P I L S A F

 CGCCTCTTCTACTCGGCACTTACCTGCCACACAAGCCTGAGCCAGGCCCTGCAGCAGGC
 R L F Y F G T Y L P H K P E P G P A A G

 TCTCAGGTGATGGCCTGGTCAGGCCAAGACAAGTGAGGCATCTGATGTGATGAGTTTC
 S Q V M A W F R A K T S E A S D V M S F

 CTGACATGCTACCACTTGACCTGCACTGGGAGCACCACAGATGCCCTTGCCCCCTGG
 L T C Y H F D L H W E H H R W P F A P W

C-4 oxygenase Stop

TGGCAGCTGCCCACTGCCGCCCTGTCCGGCGTGGCCTGGTGCCTGCCCTGGCATGA
 W Q L P H C R R L S G R G L V P A L A *

FIG.1 (cont.)

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C-4 oxygenase untranslated region Nos term
 CCTGGTCCCTCCGCTGGTGACCCAGCGTCTGCACAAGAGTGTATGGAGCTCGAATTCC
 CCGATCGTTCAAACATTTGGCAATAAAAGTTCTTAAGATTGAATCCTGTTGCCGGTCTTG
 CGATGATTATCATATAATTCTGTTGAATTACGTTAACGATGTAATAATTAAACATGTAAT
 GCATGACGTTATTTATGAGATGGGTTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCAGCAATTATACATTAAAT
 ACGCGATAGAAAACAAAATAGCGCGCAAACCTAGGATAAAATTATCGCGCGCGGTGTAT
 end
 CTATGTTACTAGATCGGGAAATTC

Fig.1 (cont.)

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<120> DNA construct and its use

<130> 29295-AstaCarotene

<140>

<141>

<160> 2

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

<210> 1

<211> 2543

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: napin promoter
+ chloroplast localization signal + beta-carotene C-4 oxygenase
coding sequence + termination sequence

<220>

<221> promoter

<222> (1)..(1145)

<220>

<221> transit_peptide

<222> (1179)..(1347)

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1179)..(2217)

<220>

<221> terminator

<222> (2273)..(2536)

<400> 1

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ggcaagtatt cagttaccag ttaccactta tattctggac tttctgactg catcctcatt 120

tttccaacat tttaaatttc actattggct gaatgcttct tctttgagga agaaaacaatt 180

cagatggcag aaatgtatca accaatgcata atatacaaataat gtaccttggt ttctcaaaac 240

atctatcgga tggttccatt tgctttgtca tccaaattgt gactacttta tattattcac 300

tcctctttat tactattttc atgcgagggtt gccatgtaca ttatatttgta aaggattgac 360

gctattgagc gttttcttc aattttcttt attttagaca tgggtatgaa atgtgtgtta 420

gagttgggtt gaatgagata tacgttcaag tgaagtggca taccgttctc gagtaaggat 480

gacctaccca ttcttgagac aaatgttaca ttttagtatac agagtaaaaat gtgtacctat 540

aactcaaatt cgattgacat gatatccattc aacataaaaat taaaccagcc tgcacctgca 600
tccacatttc aagtattttc aaaccgttgc gctcttatcc accgggtgta acaagacgga 660
ttccgaattt ggaagatttt gactcaaatt cccaaatttat attgaccgtg actaaatcaa 720
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1 5

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Leu Ser Ser Ala Thr Met Val Ala Ser Pro Ala Gln Ala Thr Met Val
10 15 20

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25 30 35

aag gct aac aac gac att act tcc atc aca agc aac ggc gga cgc gtt 1338
Lys Ala Asn Asn Asp Ile Thr Ser Ile Thr Ser Asn Gly Gly Arg Val
40 45 50

aac tgc atg tct aga atg cca tcc gag tgc tca gac gca gct cgt cct 1386
Asn Cys Met Ser Arg Met Pro Ser Glu Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala Arg Pro
55 60 65

gcg cta aag cac gcc tac aaa cct cca gca tct gac gcc aag ggc atc 1434
Ala Leu Lys His Ala Tyr Lys Pro Pro Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Gly Ile
70 75 80 85

acg atg gcg ctg acc atc att ggc acc tgg acc gca gtg ttt tta cac 1482
Thr Met Ala Leu Thr Ile Ile Gly Thr Trp Thr Ala Val Phe Leu His
90 95 100

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120 125 130

cta ctg cac atc gct gca gtc ttc att gta ctt gag ttc ctg tac act 1626
Leu Leu His Ile Ala Ala Val Phe Ile Val Leu Glu Phe Leu Tyr Thr
135 140 145

ggc cta ttc atc acc aca cat gac gca atg cat ggc acc ata gct ttg Gly Leu Phe Ile Thr Thr His Asp Ala Met His Gly Thr Ile Ala Leu 150 155 160 165	1674
agg cac agg cag ctc aat gat ctc ctt ggc aac atc tgc ata tca ctg Arg His Arg Gln Leu Asn Asp Leu Leu Gly Asn Ile Cys Ile Ser Leu 170 175 180	1722
tac gcc tgg ttt gac tac agc atg ctg cat cgc aag cac tgg gag cac Tyr Ala Trp Phe Asp Tyr Ser Met Leu His Arg Lys His Trp Glu His 185 190 195	1770
cac aac cat act ggc gaa gtg ggg aaa gac cct gac ttc cac aag gga His Asn His Thr Gly Glu Val Gly Lys Asp Pro Asp Phe His Lys Gly 200 205 210	1818
aat ccc ggc ctt gtc ccc tgg ttc gcc agc ttc atg tcc agc tac atg Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Pro Trp Phe Ala Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Tyr Met 215 220 225	1866
tcc ctg tgg cag ttt gcc cgg ctg gca tgg tgg gca gtg gtg atg caa Ser Leu Trp Gln Phe Ala Arg Leu Ala Trp Trp Ala Val Val Met Gln 230 235 240 245	1914
atg ctg ggg gcg ccc atg gca aat ctc cta gtc ttc atg gct gca gcc Met Leu Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asn Leu Leu Val Phe Met Ala Ala Ala 250 255 260	1962
cca atc ttg tca gca ttc cgc ctc ttc tac ttc ggc act tac ctg cca Pro Ile Leu Ser Ala Phe Arg Leu Phe Tyr Phe Gly Thr Tyr Leu Pro 265 270 275	2010
cac aag cct gag cca ggc cct gca gca ggc tct cag gtg atg gcc tgg His Lys Pro Glu Pro Gly Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser Gln Val Met Ala Trp 280 285 290	2058
ttc agg gcc aag aca agt gag gca tct gat gtg atg agt ttc ctg aca Phe Arg Ala Lys Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Val Met Ser Phe Leu Thr 295 300 305	2106
tgc tac cac ttt gac ctg cac tgg gag cac cac aga tgg ccc ttt gcc Cys Tyr His Phe Asp Leu His Trp Glu His His Arg Trp Pro Phe Ala 310 315 320 325	2154
ccc tgg tgg cag ctg ccc cac tgc cgc cgc ctg tcc ggg cgt ggc ctg Pro Trp Trp Gln Leu Pro His Cys Arg Arg Leu Ser Gly Arg Gly Leu 330 335 340	2202
gtg cct gcc ttg gca tgacctggtc cctccgctgg tgaccaggcg tctgcacaag Val Pro Ala Leu Ala 345	2257
agtgtcatgg agctcgaatt tccccgatcg ttcaaacatt tggcaataaa gtttcttaag 2317	
attgaatcct gttgccggtc ttgcgatgat tatcatataa tttctgttga attacgttaa 2377	
gcatgtata attaacatgt aatgcatgac gttatttatg agatgggttt ttatgattag 2437	
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<210> 2
<211> 346
<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: deduced fusion protein of
transit peptide + peptide with beta-carotene C-4 oxygenase activity

<400> 2

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Gln Ala Thr Met Val Ala Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Lys Ser Ser Ala Ala
20 25 30

Phe Pro Ala Thr Arg Lys Ala Asn Asn Asp Ile Thr Ser Ile Thr Ser
35 40 45

Asn Gly Gly Arg Val Asn Cys Met Ser Arg Met Pro Ser Glu Ser Ser
50 55 60

Asp Ala Ala Arg Pro Ala Leu Lys His Ala Tyr Lys Pro Pro Ala Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Ala Lys Gly Ile Thr Met Ala Leu Thr Ile Ile Gly Thr Trp Thr
85 90 95

Ala Val Phe Leu His Ala Ile Phe Gln Ile Arg Leu Pro Thr Ser Met
100 105 110

Asp Gln Leu His Trp Leu Pro Val Ser Glu Ala Thr Ala Gln Leu Leu
115 120 125

Gly Gly Ser Ser Ser Leu Leu His Ile Ala Ala Val Phe Ile Val Leu
130 135 140

Glu Phe Leu Tyr Thr Gly Leu Phe Ile Thr Thr His Asp Ala Met His
145 150 155 160

Gly Thr Ile Ala Leu Arg His Arg Gln Leu Asn Asp Leu Leu Gly Asn
165 170 175

Ile Cys Ile Ser Leu Tyr Ala Trp Phe Asp Tyr Ser Met Leu His Arg
180 185 190

Lys His Trp Glu His His Asn His Thr Gly Glu Val Gly Lys Asp Pro
195 200 205

Asp Phe His Lys Gly Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Pro Trp Phe Ala Ser Phe
210 215 220

Met Ser Ser Tyr Met Ser Leu Trp Gln Phe Ala Arg Leu Ala Trp Trp
225 230 235 240

Ala Val Val Met Gln Met Leu Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asn Leu Leu Val
245 250 255

Phe Met Ala Ala Ala Pro Ile Leu Ser Ala Phe Arg Leu Phe Tyr Phe
260 265 270

Gly Thr Tyr Leu Pro His Lys Pro Glu Pro Gly Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser
275 280 285

Gln Val Met Ala Trp Phe Arg Ala Lys Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Val
290 295 300

Met Ser Phe Leu Thr Cys Tyr His Phe Asp Leu His Trp Glu His His
305 310 315 320

Arg Trp Pro Phe Ala Pro Trp Trp Gln Leu Pro His Cys Arg Arg Leu
325 330 335

Ser Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Pro Ala Leu Ala
340 345

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01767

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C12N 15/82, C12N 9/02, C12N 9/10, A01H 5/00, C12P 23/00 // (C12N 9/02, C12R 1:89)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C12N, C12P, A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9907867 A1 (CALGENE LLC), 18 February 1999 (18.02.99), see abstract, page 13, lines 15-23, claims --	1-11
X	WO 9806862 A1 (CALGENE, INC.), 19 February 1998 (19.02.98), see page 8, line 9 - page 12, line 15; page 13, line 22 - page 15, line 5 --	1-11
X	Susan Budavari et al "THE MERCK INDEX", twelfth edition", 1996, MERCK & CO., INC. NJ, see entries 890, "Astaxanthin"; 1798, "Canthaxanthin"; 10197, "Xanthophyll". --	8-10

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same parent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 December 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

- 20 -12- 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01767

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9818910 A1 (YISSUM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM), 7 May 1998 (07.05.98), see abstract, page 28, line 24 - page 29, line 4	1-4
A	--	5-11
A	WO 9613149 A1 (AMOCO CORPORATION), 9 May 1996 (09.05.96)	1-11
A	--	
A	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. X86782, 1997-11-30, Harker M. et al: "H.pluvialis mRNA for beta-carotene C-4 oxygenase"	4,5
A	--	
A	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. D45881, 1995-12-29, Kajiwarea S.: "Haematococcus pluvialis mRNA for bet-carotene ketolase, complete cds"	3
A	--	
A	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. X86783, 1998-06-02, Harker M. et al: "H.pluvialis mRNA for phyteone desaturase"	3
A	--	
A	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. AF082325, Sun Z. et al: "Haematococcus pluvialis isopentenyl pyrophosphate:dimethylallyl pyrophosphate isomerase (ipiHp1) mRNA, complete cd, 1998-08-18	3
X	--	
X	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. AF082326, 1998-08-18, Sun Z. et al: "Haematococcus pluvialis isopenetyl pyrophosphate:dimethylallyl pyrophosphate isomerase (ipiHp2) mRNA, complete cds"	3
	--	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01767

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases, accession no. AF162276, 1999-09-10, Linden H.: "Haematococcus pluvialis carotenoid hydroxylase mRNA, partial cds" --	3
A	WO 9930701 A1 (ASTACAROTENE), 24 June 1999 (24.06.99), see abstract and claims --	11
A	WO 9837874 A1 (ASTACAROTENE AB), 3 Sept 1998 (03.09.98), see abstract and claims --	11
A	JOURNAL OF PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND PHOTOBIOLOGY B, Volume 30, 1995, BISWAL, B et al, "Carotenoid catabolism during leaf senescence and its control by light" page 3 - page 13 -- -----	11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.
SE00/01767**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see extra sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
SE00/01767

According to Article 34 (3) (a-c) and Rule 13.2, an international application shall relate to one invention only or to a group of inventions linked by one or more of the same or corresponding "special technical features", i.e. features that define a contribution which each of the inventions makes over the prior art. The present application relates to five such groups of inventions, namely:

1. A DNA construct encoding an enzyme in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway and cells expressing the enzyme, according to claims 1-7.
2. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced xanthophyll, according to claim 8.
3. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced canthaxanthin, according to claim 9.
4. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced astaxanthin, according to claim 10.
5. Transgenic oilseed plant-produced astaxanthin esters, according to claim 11.

The feature common to all inventions is the transgenic production of carotenoids in oilseed plants. However, this feature is already known through WO-A1-9806862. The production of different carotenoids, and DNA constructs facilitating the production, is thus not linked by a special technical feature as required by Rule 13.2. As the additional effort of searching inventions 2-5 does not justify an additional search fee, all inventions have been searched.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01767

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9907867 A1	18/02/99	AU EP	8900298 A 1002117 A	01/03/99 24/05/00
WO 9806862 A1	19/02/98	AU BR CN EP	4058497 A 9713462 A 1227609 A 0925366 A	06/03/98 28/03/00 01/09/99 30/06/99
WO 9818910 A1	07/05/98	AU NO US US CN EP PL	4743697 A 991996 A 5916791 A 5965795 A 1247565 A 0951534 A 332965 A	22/05/98 22/06/99 29/06/99 12/10/99 15/03/00 27/10/99 25/10/99
WO 9613149 A1	09/05/96	AU AU CA CN EP JP NO NZ PL US	697358 B 3970195 A 2203815 A 1172416 A 0792352 A 10509309 T 971945 A 296012 A 319788 A 5618988 A	01/10/98 23/05/96 09/05/96 04/02/98 03/09/97 14/09/98 27/06/97 28/05/99 01/09/97 08/04/97
WO 9930701 A1	24/06/99	AU EP NO SE SE	1897299 A 1049460 A 20003042 A 511237 C 9704693 A	05/07/99 08/11/00 14/06/00 30/08/99 17/06/99
WO 9837874 A1	03/09/98	AU AU AU CN EP EP NO PL SE	719090 B 2796797 A 6295198 A 1248912 T 0898823 A 0981338 A 994109 A 335370 A 9700708 A	04/05/00 19/11/97 18/09/98 29/03/00 03/03/99 01/03/00 27/10/99 25/04/00 28/08/98